In the Claims

Claims 1-37 (Cancelled)

Claim 38 (Currently amended): A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in a mammal human or mouse, comprising administering to the mammal human or mouse an efficacious amount of an interfering RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the mammal human or mouse, wherein the interfering RNA reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells, and wherein the mammal is a human or mouse.

Claim 39 (Currently amended): The method of claim 38, wherein the mammal is human interfering RNA is administered to a human.

Claim 40 (Currently amended): The method of claim 38, wherein the interfering RNA inhibits SHIP-1 expression within natural killer (NK) cells within the mammal human or mouse, thereby altering NK cell function.

Claim 41 (Previously presented): The method of claim 38, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the interfering RNA.

Claim 42 (Previously presented): The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 43 (Currently amended): The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is a plasmid that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 44 (Currently amended): The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is a viral vector that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 45 (Currently amended): The method of claim 38, wherein the <u>mammal human or</u> <u>mouse</u> has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

Claim 46 (Currently amended): A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a mammal human or mouse, comprising administering to the mammal human or mouse an efficacious amount of an interfering RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the mammal human or mouse, wherein the interfering RNA reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells, and wherein the mammal is a human or mouse.

Claim 47 (Previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the transplant is a bone marrow allograft, a solid organ allograft or xenotransplant, or an MHC disparate marrow graft having an MHC disparity of 1, 2, 3 or more allelic mismatches.

Claim 48 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the mammal human or mouse has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

Claim 49 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the mammal human or mouse is in need of a histo-incompatible organ transplant, and further comprising the step of administering to the mammal human or mouse an allogeneic bone marrow transplant.

Claim 50 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the interfering RNA is administered to the mammal human or mouse prior to the transplant.

Claim 51 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the interfering RNA is administered to the mammal human or mouse at the time of the transplant or subsequent to the transplant.

Claim 52 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the mammal is human interfering RNA is administered to a human.

Claim 53 (Previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the interfering RNA.

Claim 54 (Previously presented): The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 55 (Currently amended): The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is a plasmid that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 56 (Currently amended): The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is a viral vector that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 57 (Currently amended): A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a mammal human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the mammal human or mouse an efficacious amount of an interfering RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the mammal human or mouse, wherein the interfering RNA reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells, and wherein the mammal is a human or mouse.

Claim 58 (Previously presented): The method of claim 57, wherein the transplant is a bone marrow allograft, a solid organ allograft or xenotransplant, or a MHC disparate marrow graft having an MHC disparity of 1, 2, 3 or more allelic mismatches.

Claim 59 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the mammal human or mouse has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

Claim 60 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the interfering RNA is administered to the mammal human or mouse prior to the transplant.

Claim 61 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the interfering RNA is administered to the mammal human or mouse at the time of the transplant or subsequent to the transplant.

Claim 62 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the mammal is human interfering RNA is administered to a human.

Claim 63 (Previously presented): The method of claim 57, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the interfering RNA.

Claim 64 (Previously presented): The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 65 (Currently amended): The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is a plasmid that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 66 (Currently amended): The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is a viral vector that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 67 (Currently amended): A therapeutic composition comprising an interfering RNA specific for human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Claim 68 (Currently amended): The therapeutie composition of claim 67, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

Claim 69 (Currently amended): A therapeutic composition comprising a vector in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vector comprises a polynucleotide encoding an interfering RNA specific for human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells.

Claim 70 (Previously presented): The composition of claim 69, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

Claim 71 (Previously presented): The composition of claim 69, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 72 (Currently amended): The composition of claim 69, wherein the vector is a plasmid-that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 73 (Currently amended): The composition of claim 69, wherein the vector is a viral vector that expresses the interfering RNA.

Claim 74 (Currently amended): A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in a mammal human or mouse, comprising administering to the mammal human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the mammal human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells, and wherein the mammal is a human or mouse.

Claim 75 (Previously presented): The method of claim 74, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 76 (Currently amended): The method of claim 74, wherein the mammal is a human nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

Claim 77 (Currently amended): A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a mammal human or mouse, comprising administering to the mammal human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the mammal human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells, and wherein the mammal is a human or mouse.

Claim 78 (Previously presented): The method of claim 77, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 79 (Currently amended): The method of claim 77, wherein the mammal is a human nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

Claim 80 (Currently amended): A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a mammal human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the mammal human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the mammal human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells, and wherein the mammal is a human or mouse.

Claim 81 (Previously presented): The method of claim 80, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 82 (Currently amended): The method of claim 80, wherein the mammal is a human nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

Claim 83 (Currently amended): A therapeutic composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, and wherein said nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in human or mouse hematopoietic cells and thereby reduces SHIP-1 expression.

Claim 84 (Currently amended): The therapeutic composition of claim 83, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 85 (Currently amended): The therapeutic composition of claim 83, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

Claim 86 (Currently amended): A therapeutic composition comprising a vector in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vector comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding an RNA molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* with SHIP-1 mRNA, and wherein said RNA molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in human or mouse hematopoietic cells and thereby reduces SHIP-1 expression.

Claim 87 (Currently amended): The therapeutic composition of claim 86, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

Claim 88 (New): The method of claim 38, wherein the interfering RNA is administered ex vivo.

Claim 89 (New): The method of claim 74, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered ex vivo.